

that corresponds to each type of product process operation performed during the previous 12 months. Next, determine the annual total of leather processed in 1,000's of square feet for each product process operation in accordance with § 63.5400. Then, multiply the annual total of leather processed in each product process operation by the corresponding HAP emission limit to

determine the allowable HAP loss in pounds for the corresponding leather product process operation. Finally, sum the pounds of HAP loss from all leather product process operations performed in the previous 12 months. Equation 1 of this section illustrates the calculation of allowable HAP loss as follows:

$$\text{Allowable HAP Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\text{Annual Total of Leather Processed}_i * \frac{\text{HAP Emission Limit}_i}{1,000} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

Annual Total of Leather Processed = 1,000's of square feet of leather processed in the previous 12 months in product process operation "i".

HAP Emission Limit = From Table 1 of this subpart, the HAP emission limit in pounds of HAP loss per 1,000 square feet of leather processed for product process operation "i".

n = Number of leather product process operation types performed during the previous 12 months.

(c) The resulting "allowable HAP loss" is used in Equation 1 of § 63.5330 to calculate your compliance ratio, as described in § 63.5330.

§ 63.5345 How do I distinguish between the two upholstery product process operations?

(a) Product process operations that finish leather for use in automobile and furniture seat coverings are categorized as an upholstery product process operation. There are two upholstery product process operations subject to the requirements of this subpart—operations with less than 4 grams of finish add-on per square foot, and operations with 4 grams or more of finish add-on per square foot. You must distinguish between the two upholstery product process operations so that you can determine which HAP emission

limit in Table 1 of this subpart applies to your affected source.

(b) You must determine finish add-on by calculating the difference in mass before and after the finishing process. You may use an empirical method to determine the amount of finish add-on applied during the finishing process, as described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) Weigh a one square foot representative section of polyester film, paper, cardstock, or equivalent material substrate to be finished. This will provide an initial mass and surface area prior to starting the finishing process.

(2) Use a scale with an accuracy of at least 5 percent of the mass in grams of the representative section of substrate.

(3) Upon completion of these measurements, process the representative section of substrate on the finishing line as you would for a typical section of leather.

(4) After the finishing and drying process, weigh the representative section of substrate to determine the final mass. Divide the net mass in grams gained on the representative section by its surface area in square feet to determine grams per square foot of finish add-on. Equation 1 of this section illustrates this calculation, as follows:

$$\text{Finish Add - On} = \frac{(\text{Final Mass} - \text{Initial Mass})}{(\text{Surface Area})} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

Finish Add-On = Grams per square foot of finish add-on applied to a representative section of polyester film or equivalent material substrate.

Final Mass = Final mass in grams of representative section of polyester film or equivalent material substrate, after finishing and drying.

Initial Mass = Initial mass in grams of representative section of polyester film or equivalent material substrate, prior to finishing.

Surface Area = Surface area in square feet of a representative section of polyester film or equivalent material substrate.

(c) Any appropriate engineering units may be used for determining the finish add-on. However, finish add-on results must be converted to the units of grams of finish add-on per square foot of leather processed. If multiple representative leather sections are analyzed, then use the average of these measurements for selecting the appropriate product process operation.

§ 63.5350 How do I distinguish between the water-resistant/specialty and nonwater-resistant leather product process operations?

(a) Product process operations that finish leather for nonupholstery use are categorized as either water-resistant/specialty or nonwater-resistant product process operations. You must distinguish between the water-resistant/specialty and nonwater-resistant product process operations so that you can determine which HAP emission limit in Table 1 of this subpart applies to your affected source. Water-resistant and nonwater-resistant product process operations for nonupholstery use can be distinguished using the methods described in paragraph (b) of this section. Specialty leather product process operations for nonupholstery use can be distinguished using the criteria described in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) To determine whether your product process operation produces water-resistant or nonwater-resistant leather, you must conduct the Maeser Flexes test method according to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Designation D2099-00 (incorporated by reference-see § 63.14) or a method approved by the Administrator.

(1) Statistical analysis of initial water penetration data performed to support ASTM Designation D2099-00 indicates that poor quantitative precision is associated with this testing method. Therefore, at a minimum, 36 leather substrate samples (*i.e.*, three sections of leather substrate from at least 12 sides of leather), must be tested to determine the water-resistant characteristics of the leather. You must average the results of these tests to determine the final number of Maeser Flexes prior to initial water penetration.

(2) Results from leather samples indicating an average of 5,000 Maeser Flexes or more is considered a water-resistant product process operation, and results indicating less than 5,000 Maeser Flexes is considered a nonwater-resistant product process operation. However, leather samples resulting in less than 5,000 Maeser Flexes may be categorized as specialty leather in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) To determine whether your product process operation produces specialty leather, you must meet the criteria in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) The leather must be a select grade of chrome tanned, bark retanned, or fat liquored leather.

(2) The leather must be retanned through the application of greases, waxes, and oils in quantities greater than 25 percent of the dry leather weight. Specialty leather is also finished with higher solvent-based finishes that provide rich color, luster, or an oily/tacky feel. Specialty leather products may include, but not limited to, specialty shoe leather and top grade football leathers.

§ 63.5355 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) You must monitor and collect data according to this section.

(b) You must collect data at all required intervals as specified in your plan for demonstrating compliance as specified at § 63.5325.